



How to take care of Snake Plant

By Indoor Plant

How to Care of Snake Plant!

1. Choose the Right Spot for Your Snake Plant
2. Watering
3. Temperature & Humidity
4. Choose the Right Soil
5. Fertilizing
6. Repotting:
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1.Choose the Right Spot for Your Snake Plant

Select the Best Lighting Location for Your Snake Plant: Give your snake plant strong, indirect light. It avoids direct sunlight, which can burn the leaves, but it can withstand low light levels.

Temperature: The ideal temperature range for it is between 60°F and 85°F (15° C and 29°C). Steer clear of cold breezes and temperatures lower than 50°F (10° C)

Perfect Places: Excellent locations are next to windows that let in indirect light or in dimly lit spaces like offices or restrooms (if there is any light present).

2. Watering

Step: Do not water your snake plant until the earth feels completely dry. This usually entails watering once every two to four weeks, though environmental factors may cause this to change.

Step: To prevent water from collecting at the bottom, make sure the pot has adequate drainage. Root rot can result from [overwatering](#).

Advice: Since the plant's growth slows down in the winter, cut back on watering even more.



3. Temperature & Humidity

Step: Maintain a temperature range of 60°F to 85°F (15°C to 29°C) for your snake plant.

Steer clear of cold breezes and temperatures lower than 50°F (10°C).

Advice: It does not need specific humidity levels and operates well in rooms with ordinary humidity levels.



4. Choose the Right Soil

Use soil that drains effectively, as was previously recommended. [Snake plants](#) thrive in cactus or succulent mixes, or in potting soil mixed with perlite or sand.

DIY Mix Example:

1. 50% cactus or succulent potting mix
2. 30% regular potting soil
3. 20% perlite or sand



5. Fertilizing

Frequency of Fertilization: Frequent fertilization is not necessary for snake plants. During the growing season (spring and summer), you can give them a monthly dose of diluted, balanced liquid fertilizer.

Avoid Overfertilizing: Use fertilizer sparingly because too much of it can damage the plant.



7. Repotting:

Repotting Frequency: Since snake plants grow slowly, they do not require frequent repotting. When the roots outgrow the pot, or every two to three years, repot.

Selecting a Pot: Select a pot that is one to two inches bigger than the one you currently have. To avoid water building up in the bottom, make sure it has drainage holes.



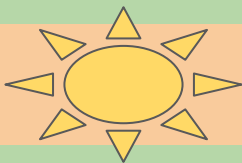
7. Pruning

- **Eliminating Dead Leaves:** Snake plants require little pruning attention. Clean, sharp scissors can be used to cut off leaves that are yellowing or damaged.

Plant shaping can be achieved by trimming the leaves, but always cut at the base of the leaf rather than in the center.



Quick Summary:



Light: Bright, indirect light (can tolerate low light)

Water: Water when the top 1-2 inches of soil are dry; avoid overwatering

Temperature: Prefer 60°F to 85°F (16°C to 29°C)

Soil: Well-draining mix (cactus or succulent soil)

Fertilizing: Light feeding during the growing season (spring and summer)